The People's Korea

No. 1,010 EVERY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 198[illegible] Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00)

PROPERTY ... UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SEP 22 1980 RECEIVED IN SERIALS DIVISION NR

Tokyo Univ. Savant Calls DPRK Model of Third World Countries

A delegation of seven Japanese scholars visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a country, not known widely to the Japanese people but located near Japan. The delegation saw the development of the DPRK in the areas of economy, politics and culture, during its stay there from May 30 to June 10. The delegates and particularly Seki Hiroharu, professor at Tokyo University, were impressed by the successful development of the DPRK which follows the policy of self-reliance in politics, economy, military affairs, culture and diplomacy.

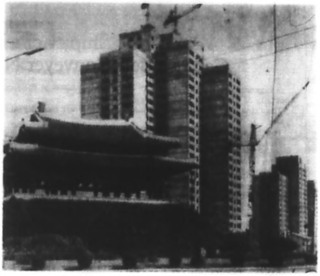
The Aug. 15, 1980 issue of Japanese weekly magazine "Economist" carried an article on the impression for Pyongyang written by the professor at Tokyo University **(See the detail on page 2)**. He had this to stress:

When we got there, we received the impression that the people lived in beautiful and neat Pyongyang in an orderly manner.

According to officials in charge of economic affairs, the per capita national income approximately reached $1,920 in 1979. This figure is far higher than that of south Korea. In this respect, the DPRK ranks among the advanced developing countries.

In the educational system of the DPRK, ample opportunities are given the children to receive training for scientists, engineers and sports players. All school things including uniforms are given free of charge to the students so that they can learn lessons to their hearts' content according to their abilities and wishes. This means that the policy—"A Child Is King" —is thoroughly followed in the DPRK.

There are some 10,000 schools including universities and over 60,000 kindergardens and creches in the DPRK, where more than 8,600,000 people, ranging from children to college students, receive high level education free of charge. This unknown in any developing countries. Therefore, the DPRK is called the king of education by people all over the world.



Pyongyang is a classic example of complete harmony between the past traditions with modern life. Photo shows Potong Gate and highrise buildings.

The people can receive completely free medical treatment. Medicine is developed to a very high level in the areas of both treatment and preventive medicine. The high technique of medical treatment in reflected in the fact that the average life span of the DPRK increased to 73 years in 1980 from 38 years in 1945.

President Kim Il Sung, the leader of the DPRK, not only guides the people in the revolutionary struggle but takes active part in the construction of the country—he is found among the people.

During our stay in the DPRK, we received the impression that the people whole-heartedly call President Kim Il Sung the respected and beloved leader. President Kim Il Sung is the key figure in the production activities of the country. He may be likened to Susanoono Mikoto, the nation builder of Japan.

President Kim Il Sung attracts the attention of people the world over who respect him as a leader of the non-aligned movement. Quite a few leaders of the third world countries called on President Kim Il Sung in Yugoslavia. The DPRK made consistent efforts to build an independent country—the withdrawal of Soviet troops from there in the 1950's and the pull-out of Chinese soldiers in the 1960's. The successful construction of the DPRK as an independent country is largely attributable to the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung.

Pyongyang Pictures Chon Junta as New U.S. Client

Pyongyang on August 30 and September 1 scathingly blasted the Chon Du Hwan junta as a client of the United States and portrayed it as "complete revival of the 'yusin system.'" Pyongyang called the installation of Chon into the Blue House "a shameless political swindle which can be justified with nothing."

These harsh attacks were made in the August 30 joint statement of northern parties and public organizations, including the Workers' Party of Korea and in the September 1 editorial of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK. The editorial is entitled, "Commit to Flames the Fascist Rule and Punish the Dictator in the Name of Democracy and Nation."

See page 4 for the full text of the joint statement and page 8 for the full text of the editorial

The August 30 joint statement declared, "He (Chon) who had been an officer of no distinction in the puppet army put on the 'presidential' crown which does not become himself. This is entirely connected with the backing of the U.S."

The statement went on:

"The United States which has all along suppressed the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as its colony and military base put up a new lackey this time in an attempt to maintain its crumbling rule by hook or by crook."

Calling the Americans "wirepullers" of the "military coup of the "yusin" remnants, the joint statement revealed that the Americans released south Korean troops under their command to stage a bloodbath in Kwangju and openly supported Chon Du Hwan's assumption of power even before his "election" and congratulated him on his rise to the "presidency."

The Rodong Sinmun editorial dated September 1 gave the lie to the allegations that the United States was "displeased" with the installation of Chon Du Hwan. Rodong Sinmun described Chon's job as "to execute the colonial rule of the United States in south Korea."

The editorial gave its own theory of how and why Chon emerged a new American client to succeed Pak Jung Hi. The editorial said. "Placing in 'power' such ignorant military hooligan as traitor Chon Du Hwan shows that the United States can no longer maintain its colonial rule in south Korea by the old method. This means an acute crisis of U.S. imperialists policy of aggression towards Korea and their desperate efforts to bridge it over."

Calling public attention to the fact that Chon Du Hwan launched more intensive crackdowns on democracy and human rights "each time the U.S. ambassador and the U.S. forces commander in south Korea flew to and from Washington alternately for breeding plots," the Rodong Sinmun editorial claimed: "Especially, after the October 26 incident, the U.S. authorities, manipulating traitor Chon Du Hwan, started a full-scale behind-the-scene operation to use him as the 'second Pak Jung Hi.'"

Branding "the Chon Du Hwan group blind with greed for power," the joint statement of the political parties and public organizations recalled that Chon Du Hwan and his company "have removed all factors standing in the way of its usurpation of power under the pretext of 'social purification' and 'establishment of official discipline.'"

Taking issue with slogans about the "new age", "new order" and "the building of a democratic welfare state," now advocated by Chon, the joint statement dismissed them as "a repetition of the jargon the former dictator harped on until his death to cover up his fascist treacherous acts."

Condemning Chon as a source of "immeasurable misfortunes to our nation," Rodong Sinmun in its editorial warned that he "endangers peace and security in Asia and the Far East."

Rodong Sinmun concluded that "with traitor Chon Du Hwan left in power, even elementary democracy can not be realized in south Korea, nor can peace be guaranteed in Korea and Asia."

Kim Dae Jung Victim of U.S. Korean Policy

Chon Du Hwan, now a new master in the Blue House thanks to his massacre of Kwangju citizens and draconic crackdowns, appears determined to condemn Kim Dae Jung, leader of the democratic Opposition, to death by whatsoever means. The army court-martial held a total of 15 sessions for a three-week period from August 14 to September 4. The charge against Kim and those standing trial with him include, instigating civil disturbances and violating "the Anti-Communist Law" and "the National Security Law." The next session will hear the prosecution specify sentences for them.

Apparently Kim is a victim of the Korean policy of the United States supportive of Chon. Yet, the State Department has issued a series of statements ostensibly criticizing the misrule of Chon. The Foggy Bottom is well aware of the ineffectuality of those statements. In short, State Department pronouncements are intended to mislead the world public. In the meantime, Kim is approaching the fateful moment.

Mrs. Kim Dae Jung, absent from those court sessions, is said to view reported testimonies of her husband as his last will and testament. It is widely believed that Kim will be sentenced to capital punishment.

The so-called findings of the investigation as disclosed by the martial-law command are distorted facts and frameups so orchestrated to incriminate the democratic leader. Most illustrative is the fact that the prosecution at the 15th session dropped a sedition charge from the indictment. At first the martial-law command alleged that Kim instigated the uprising of people in the city of Kwangju. While he was in jail, the uprising took place. So, it was physically impossible for him to do so.

Quite visible is the unreasonableness, unfairness and illegality which marked the court hearings. The Chon junta distorted accusations from Radio Pyongyang and the Korean Central News Agency in such a way as to portray Kim as linked to Pyongyang.

Reporting on the trial has been limited to those facts made available by the martial-law authorities, so that all the news accounts may become disadvantageous to Kim Dae Jung. All dirty tricks have been employed to estrange him from his associates.

To take the example of Li Tek Sung's testimony at the 11th hearing held on August 29. All the south Korean newspapers printed headlines, "Kim Dae Jung Planned to Execute Yusin Officials." No details of the relationships between Kim and Li are not reported. But the newspaper accounts alleged that Li Sim Bom, a student, "proposed the execution of yusin people" to Li Tek Sung, who in turn recommended it to Kim. The defendant Li said he was not sure whether he had recommended it to Kim. Then, how could Kim plan to execute 20,000 people? The number included allegedly most "government" officials.

Newspapers printed another headline, "Kim Associated Himself with Hanmintong, Aware of Its Relationships with North Korea." Hanmintong (the National Congress for Democracy and Promotion of Reunification of Korea) stands for anti-dictatorship and democracy, totally free of either Pyongyang or Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). It is a democratic organization of overseas of south Koreans. The KCIA long regarded it as a thorn on the side of Seoul because of its criticism of Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan and because of its demand for the negotiated reunification of Korea. Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped from Tokyo to Seoul after he formed Hanmintong while in exile. Given these facts, it is untenable for the martial-law command to argue that Kim is "a Communist element" and that Hanmintong is "a Communist organization."

If the Americans are really disturbed by the oppressive rule of Chon, they should suspend all military and economic assistance to south Korea for the time being. They should refrain from reiterating their commitment to the defends of south Korea. By so doing, the Americans may dissuade Chon to stop oppression and release Kim Dae Jung and all other democratic dissidents.

Presidential Audiences

President Kim Il Sung in August and early September received five foreign delegations, including the delegation of the Palestine Revolution. He had talks with members of the delegations in cordial and friendly atmospheres.

AUGUST 14:

Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, Chairman of the Venezuelan Committee for the Reunification of Korea, and his wife.

AUGUST 18:

The government industrial delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Brigadier General Twint Swe, Minister of No. 1 Industry of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The delegation conveyed to President Kim Il Sung a personal letter of His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

AUGUST 27:

The delegation of the National Consultative Council of the Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan headed by His Excellency Ahmad Mohmoud Tarawnah, Chairman of the National Consultative Council of the Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan.

AUGUST 28:

The delegation of the Palestine Revolution headed by Abu Jihad, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Asifa Forces of the Fatheh and Member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement.

SEPTEMBER 1:

Mustafa I. Jaber, Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Political Adviser to the Minister of Information of Jordan.

During their stay the foreign delegations visited various places of the DPRK, including Mangyongdae, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and Panmunjom.

The delegation of the National Consultative Council of the Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan was interviewed by Korean reporters on August 28.

Big Crane Ship, Cement Silo, Cement Belt Conveyer Newly Built

A large-size crane ship "No. 5-28" was built in August at the Nampo Shipyard in Nampo City, a major portcity of the DPRK, South Pyongan Province.

This crane ship is to do heavy haulage and structure building more effectively at sea, harbour and shipyards.

The ship is entirely automated. The new ship can operate under any weather conditions.

The same shipyard also built a 20,000-ton cargo ship "Youth Changjasan" in July this year.

The construction of a cement silo and a cement belt conveyer was completed at Nampo Port in August, too.

The completion of these projects means the automation of all the processes at the port. It has also become possible not only to deal with a large amount of load in a brief time but pack cement and convey packed or unpacked cement from the unloading place into ships.

'DPRK As I Saw It'

—By Seki Hiroharu—

Seki Hiroharu, Professor at Tokyo University, visited the DPRK from May 30 to June 10 this year as one of a seven-member delegation of Japanese scholars, headed by Saito Masanao, former President of Meiji University.

He contributed a report "The DPRK As I Saw It" to the Japanese weekly magazine "Economist." This report appeared the August 5 and 19 issues.

Follow excerpts from his report. (Subtitles are ours. Ed.)

Lack of Understanding About DPRK

Pyongyang is now a clean and beautiful city. It was completely destroyed during the Korean War (1950-1953). About 428,000 bombs were dropped into Pyongyang, destroying everything in the city except three houses. Pyongyang's population was 420,000. This means one person received more than one bomb.

However, Pyongyang has been completely reconstructed in about ten years. French-style high apartments stand here and there in the green areas of the city. Pyongyang gave a softer impression to me than Moscow.

My impression of the people's living in the clean city is that it is a plentiful living with discipline. The Western countries could not understand the reality of the DPRK. Statistical figures showing the DPRK's reality should be known more. Then, people of the world will be able to realize the reality of the DPRK with their eyes and ears.

Among the seven members I was the only member who had ever been in south Korea. This made it possible for me to compare the economic development of north and south Korea. Moreover, I could also compare the DPRK with ASEAN countries and those in the Third World, as I had been in these countries for a long time to attend conferences and do my research work.

It was also very interesting for me to compare it with the Soviet Union, China and East European countries.

Visitors to the DPRK should compare the country not only with developed industrial countries but with countries in the Third World and the Communist bloc. Also we must talk about the DPRK not with such special words as people of the DPRK use but with words which European people can easily understand.

For a long time Japan has been hostile to Korea which Japan once occupied and placed under its imperialist rule. This is wrong in today's situation in which a demand for a new world order is being raised from among the peoples of the Third World. Japan should correct its attitude toward the DPRK as early as possible.

However, there is a reason why the Japanese people do not change their attitude. That is, they are strongly biased against the DPRK. Moreover, they have many wrong ideas about the DPRK which are at the base of the lack of understanding of the country.

Such wrong ideas are found even among intellectuals. It seemed that this tendency is common to almost all the Japanese people. This is a problem not only with intellectuals but also with mass media, which should also be held responsible for this tendency.

This is the reason why the Japanese have a poor knowledge of the DPRK. The ignorance of the Japanese about the DPRK is exposed on various occasions.

Nishikawa Jun who stayed in the DPRK for two weeks in the autumn of 1975 contributed an article "Economic Development of the DPRK" to the Japanese monthly magazine "Sekai" in installments from February to June, 1976.

Seki Hiroharu, professor at Tokyo University, Japan. He visited the DPRK from May 30 to June 10 this year. He says in his report that he tried to know what the DPRK was with his eyes and ears.

His article invited ill-willed criticism from some Japanese intellectuals.

Sono Ayako strongly condemned Nishikawa's paper calling it a case of senseless economics (in the June 10, 1976 issue of Sankei Shimbun, a Japanese daily newspaper).

Surely, his paper extolled the economic development of the DPRK. In addition, when he was writing his paper, the DPRK temporarily defaulted to pay for imports from Japan. This gave some intellectuals a chance to criticize Nishikawa's paper.

In his report, Nishikawa also said that delays in payments for imports was due to labour shortage and a gap between production and transportation in the DPRK. The recently published "Economy of Socialist Korea," Vol. II in a series of books "Problems of Present Korea" says that the problem of international payments of the DPRK is the effect of the oil crisis on the country.

However, the development of the domestic economy is different in nature from its trade debts. I was compelled to think so during my stay in the DPRK. So, I tried to know with my eyes and ears which is right, Nishikawa's paper or Sono's.

I put questions about the causes of trade deficits without hesitation when I met Ryu Hae Yong, economic bureaucrat of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries on July 7.

He cited some reasons: 1) it was impossible for the DPRK to export goods because of the depression hitting capitalist countries in the wake of the oil crisis; 2) it became difficult to charter ships for export; and 3) military expending was increased because of temporarily intensified tensions on the Korean Peninsula after the Vietnam War.

He also said that when countries do world-wide business, they are likely to suffer from foreign currency deficits due to changes in the world economy. Even developed countries like the U.S. have trade deficits, he said and added that especially, because developing countries import mere plants, it takes several years for them to operate these plants and export products.

As Ryu Hae Yong said, the DPRK planned to pay for imports with exports, by maintaining an equilibrium between imports and exports. However, the oil crisis occured to undermine the plan.

After all, it is clear that the main reasons of the delays in the payment of trade debts is the fact that the DPRK did not adapt itself to the international economic system which was managed according to the GATT, and that it did not have the possibility of obtaining long-term credits from industrial countries.

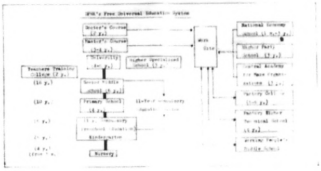
I think the DPRK suffered more heavily than other countries because of the lack of a foreign credit system.

(To be continued)

Photo shows a part of Pyongyang. During the Korean War (1950-1953) everything in Pyongyang was destroyed by air raids of the U.S. except three houses. Now it is completely reconstructed.

Details of 11-Year Free Education System

Kim Il Sung University, Pyongyang, is proud of excellent education facilities.



On Sept. 1, the people of the DPRK celebrated the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the 11-year universal education system.

The DPRK is conducting education from kindergartens to universities with its own efforts, regarding it as the most important question that decides the destiny of the country. This is clear from the well known fact that the DPRK built pencil factories first after the liberation.

More than half of the population is receiving education free of charge under the warm care of the state. (the number of children learning at kindergartens and nurseries is 3,500,000, that of students learning under the 11-year compulsory education system 5,100,000

As these statistics show, 8,600,000 persons are receiving education either as students or as preschool children free of charge.

Although there were no universities in the country before the liberation, today there are 162 universities and colleges, more than 10,000 technical high-schools, technical-middle schools and primary schools in the country. The number of kindergartens and nurseries reaches more than 60,000.

What attracts the attention of the world most is the 11-year universal compulsory education system. The system was adopted formally as the national education system on Apr. 5, 1973. It consists of one-year preschool education and ten-year school education.

Today, there are no countries in the world, 11-year universal compulsory education system is established, other than England and the DPRK (England introduced the 11-year education system in 1975).

Education system of Sweden, West Germany and France is nine-year.

In the U.S. the education system differs according to states.

A nine-year system is adopted in all most all states. Under the 11-year universal compulsory education system, no students in the DPRK are required to pay any tuition fee, moreover they are supplied with school uniforms each season and university students receive even stipends from the state.

Another thing the Korean people can be proud of about its education, is that the DPRK ranks first in the world in the rate of five-year-old children enrolled in kindergartens, with 100 per cent (the U.S., 39.1%; England, 18.8%; West Germany and Japan, 54.1%). The rate for south Korea is only two per cent. The children are educated scientifically in one-year preschool education.

Today the rate of teachers in the DPRK is 4 teachers per 100 students, which is an ideal rate. (Japan, 26.2 to 1; West Germany, 27.9 to 1)

Outside the regular school education system, students and children in the DPRK can equip themselves with sufficient knowledge, and train themselves mentally and physically. It is well known that excellent student palaces are built in each province. Among them the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace is the most famous with its modern buildings.

Moreover there are factory universities and factory professional high-schools, correspondence courses and evening courses for workers so that the level of knowledge of workers is raised.

Thus, one million intellectuals had been already educated by the end of 1975.

One million intellectuals made a contribution to the construction of an independent national economy in the DPRK. Even today they play an active role in carrying out the second seven-year-plan ahead of schedule.

Today the DPRK ranks first in the world in the rate of technicians and professionals in the total number of workers.

The rate of university students in the total population is also the highest in the world.

Thanks to the enforcement of the universal 11-year free compulsory education, all the children of the DPRK study at state expense. Students in a chemical experiment room.

Country-By-Country Comparison of Education

(Based on Available Figures)

Country	School Age	School Years
Korea	5	11
Canada	6	6-10
Cuba	6	6
Mexico	6	6
U.S.	6-7	9-12
Argentina	6	7
Bolivia	6	8
Vietnam	6	5
Afghanistan	6	6
Sri Lanka	5	8
India	6	5-8
Israel	5	10
Japan	6	9
Finland	7	9
Brazil	7	4
South Korea	6	6
Belgium	6	8
France	6	10
Austria	6	9
East Germany	7	10
Italy	6	8
Spain	6	8
Sweden	7	9
Switzerland	6-7	7-9
England	5	11
Australia	6	9-10
New Zealand	6	9
Yugoslavia	7	8
Denmark	7	7
Soviet Union	7	8

* 1956 Universal compulsory primary education system was enforced.
* 1958 Universal compulsory secondary education system was enforced.
* 1959 The DPRK government adopted the decision to enforce the state-financed universal free education.
* 1967 Universal 9-year technical compulsory education system was enforced.
* 1972 Universal 11-year compulsory education system was inaugurated.
* 1975 Universal 11-year compulsory education became a nationwide system.

Northern Parties, Bodies Declare Chon 'Presidency' Illegal

Follows the full text of the August 30 joint statement made public by the Workers' Party of Korea and other political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: (Subtitles are ours . . . . Ed.)

On August 27 Chon Du Hwan, the truculent military fascist dictator, seated himself in the puppet "presidential" chair in south Korea, acting upon a political script prepared beforehand.

He arbitrarily took the "presidential" post, having created a terror-ridden atmosphere in south Korea, got rid of all the political adversaties and totally banned all the political activities under the pretext of "national security". This is a shameless political swindle which can be justified with nothing.

With the assumption of power by the ringleader of the "yusin" remnants , a harsh military fascist dictatorial system has again appeared in south Korea.

The birth of the new military fascist dictatorial system means a complete revival of the "yusin system" which has long been repudiated by the south Korean people and a total restoration of the dark fascist rule.

This system which has made its appearance as an ultra reaction against the trend toward democratisation is a fascist repressive system harsher than the preceding dictatorial system, a treacherous system.

The political parties and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic vehemently denounce the Chon Du Hwan system, regarding its appearance as an outright challenge to the south Korean people demanding social democracy and to the entire Korean people aspiring after peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Chon's Ill Performances

The true color of the Chon Du Hwan system has been fully laid bare in the doings of the Chon Du Hwan group which has taken the road of dirty crimes, following in the footsteps of the defunct dictator since the October 26 incident.

Since it seized power through the "December 12 army purge coup" and the May 17 fascist action it has turned south Korea into a wilderness of democracy, more desolate than before, to maintain the crumbling "yusin system".

The massacre committed by the Chon Du Hwan group in Kwangju was a most barbarous bloodbath and nation-butchery ever known in the history of the nation.

The Chon Du Hwan murderous group injured and killed thousand of, tens of thousands of uprisers in a peaceful demonstration for the abolition of the "yusin system" and the immediate realization of democracy and drenched the whole city of Kwangju in the blood of fellow countrymen. In so doing, indeed, it surpassed the former dictator in cruelty and ferocity.

The Chon Du Hwan group blind with greed for power has removed all factors standing in the way of its usurpation of power under the pretext of "social purification" and "establishment of official discipline".

Countless is the number of politicians and "government" officials who have been ostracised from the political circles and expelled from public posts and numerous are students, professors, men of the press and working people who have been expelled from the campus or dismissed from their jobs in the last two months.

The reckless repressive racket of the Chon Du Hwan group finds more salient expression in the military trial of Kim Dae Jung, a prominent politician and democratic figure of south Korea, and other personages of various strata and students.

It has committed Kim Dae Jung who had carried on lawful political activities for democracy and peaceful reunification to a military tribunal for trial on the charges of "plotting a rebellion" and "violating the anti-communist law and the national security law" to inflict a capital punishment upon him. This is a deliberate plot to murder him who is publicly recognized as a strongest candidate for the "president" in south Korea and grab power.

The Chon Du Hwan group, as the former dictator did, seeking to perpetuate the split of the nation, is persisting in the anti-communist confrontation and division under the old excuse of "threat of southward invasion" and "security"and opposing peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Today its splittist manoeuvres have incited antagonism and confrontation and heightened tension between the north and south and brought the north-south dialogue to a standstill.

Indeed, Chon Du Hwan the hooligan is a truculent fascist tyrant and nation-splittist eclipsing the former dictator.

It is as clear as day that the military fascist dictatorial system set up by such "yusin" remnants is nothing but a replica of the "yusin system".

The "new age", "new order" and the "building of a democratic welfare state" now vaunted by traitor Chon Du Hwan are no more or no less than a repetition of the jargon the former dictator harped on till his death to cover up his fascist treacherous acts.

What kind of "new age", "new order" and "welfare" can there be in repeating the misdeeds of the predecessor, reviving the "yusin system" unanimously opposed by the south Korean people and suppressing their demand for a new government and a new life with the bayonet?

There is nothing which the south Korean people who had been subjected to immeasurable misfortunes and disasters under the "yusin system" in the past can expect of in the darkness of the second "yusin system" which has been newly set up today.

Washington-Tokyo Backing

He who had been and officer of no distinction in the puppet army put on the "presidential" crown which does not become himself. This is entirely connected with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

The United States which has all along suppressed the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as its colony and military base put up a new lackey this time in an attempt to maintain its crumbling colonial rule by hook or by crook.

In pursuance of this aim the U.S. imperialists wirepulled behind the scene the military coup of the "yusin" remnants yesterday and transferred to them even the armed forces under their command to stage a bloodbath in Kwangju and openly supported Chon Du Hwan's assumption of power even before his "election" and are today "congratulating" him on his brigandish usurpation of power before anyone else.

With no sophism or double-dealing tactics can the United States cover up its criminal nature as a strangler of democracy, as an indirect murderer of the south Korean people or shirk its responsibility for the present south Korean situation.

The Japanese reactionaries also can not shirk their responsibility for it as an accomplice of the U.S. imperialists in backing the "yusin" remnants totally repudiated by the south Korean people.

Second "Yusin"

A dictator who betrays the people and goes against the trend of the time is bound to be shortlived.

As they toppled the Pak Jung Hi "yusin" dictatorship through 18 years of relentless struggle, risking their lives for democracy, so the south Korean people will not leave intact the second tyrant and the second "yusin system" but will surely pass a death sentence upon the new dictator with their heroic struggle.

The Chon Du Hwan group must draw a lesson from the miserable doom of the preceding dictator, discontinue its fascist acts and step down from power.

The "emergency martial law" and other evil laws which bind the people hand and foot in south Korea must be abolished, the free activities of the political parties and public organizations, freedom of speech and all other democratic rights be guaranteed in south Korea.

The trial of Kim Dae Jung and other illegally arrested and imprisoned democratic figures, students, intellectuals and religionists must be discontinued, all the political prisoners be unconditionally released and all political reprisals and persecution be stopped.

The United Stated must discontinue patronising the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique, encouraging it to the suppression of the people, obstructing the reunification of Korea and freezing her division and withdraw its aggressor forces without delay from south Korea.

With the appearance of the military fascist dictatorial system bossed by Chon Du Hwan in south Korean today, another grave obstacle has been laid in the way of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

This seriously endangers peace in Asia and the world.

We express the belief that the governments and parliaments of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving countries of the world and the international democratic organisations, political parties, public organizations and public and political figures and all the honest-minded people that value peace, democracy, national independence and social progress will direct due attention to the critical situation in south Korea where the new military fascist dictatorial system has been established, resolutely denounce the vicious military fascist dictator Chon Du Hwan, and the U.S. and Japanese authorities who are zealously backing him, and manifest firm solidarity with the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea
The Korean Democratic Party
The Chondoist Chongu Party
The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland
The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
The Korean Democratic Women's Union
The General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art of Korea
The Korean Christians Federation
The Korean Buddhists Federation
The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification
The Korean Journalists Union
The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association
The Korean Students Committee
The Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People
The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity
The Korean National Peace Committee.

Chon Du Hwan U.S.-Named 'President'

On Aug. 27, Chon Du Hwan was elected as president by the National Conference for Unification, south Korea's rubber-stamp electoral college. On Sept. 1, he became self-appointed president at the presidential inauguration—a total seizure of power.

Why did the Carter government shore up Chon Du Hwan to take complete control of the south Korean nation?

The United States is bent on perpetuating the division of Korea and permanently holding south Korea as a military base for attacking the DPRK in order to maintain its political military presence in North-east Asia.

To this end, The United States fabricated the puppet "regimes" with its stooges in south Korea—Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi—and supported them with strength and reared servants in a planned way in various fields.

The Washington government should support Chon Du Hwan, a strongman who outshines Pak Jung Hi in harshly cracking down on the people advancing toward democracy, freedom and the reunification of the country, in order to turn down increasing trend of democracy in south Korea.

Chon Du Hwan is a heinous rogue having no elementary human reason or conscience, nor morals or ethics, knowing nothing of politics or economy and giving no thought to the nation. He is a military hooligan without an equal who knows nothing but intrigues and swindle, bayonet-brandishing and manhunting.

The south Korean strongman carried out a systematic plot-breeding operation to put down the people's struggle against fascism and for democracy, shore up the tottering "yusin system" and lord it over as "Pak Jung Hi the second".

On May 17, Chon Du Hwan, threatened by dramatic protests across the country, proclaimed martial law throughout south Korea. The national assembly was barred from opening. Universities were closed. Public gatherings of more than 6 people were banned. Well over 1,000 political dissidents were detained, including most public leaders of the human rights movement. Political leaders were jailed, ranging from Kim Dae Jung to Kim Jong Pil, leader of the former governmental party.

Chon Du Hwan ordered black berets into Kwangju where over 30,000 citizens had seized control of the city from May 18 to 27 and held off the army punitive forces. Their demands included an end to martial law, the resignation of Chon Du Hwan bent on cracking down on democracy and freedom, the abolition of the "yusin" system and the release of Kim Dae Jung.

A conservative estimate puts the death toll of the Kwangju massacre at somewhere between 1,000 and 3,000 and reportedly over 10,000 were wounded. The victims comprised children, women and elderly people. This is a thing which neither Syngman Rhee nor Pak Jung Hi could do.

Chon Du Hwan's crackdown is not only on democratic forces including Kim Dae Jung but also on close associates of Pak Jung Hi who formed the leadership of the old "yusin" regime.

According to the August 16 Donga Ilbo, "a new generation is undertaking a reorganization of the political forces by the elimination of all the existing politicians. In short, Chon Du Hwan is ousting all those that were educated in Western democracy and forming a new political force with those trained in "yusin" dictatorship in a bid to write a new political map. . .

Chon Du Hwan is doing what Pak Jung Hi could not: "a revolutionary purge". In these respects, Chon Du Hwan outshines Pak Jung Hi.

The United States was also apprehensive of anti-Americanism increasing in south Korea because the U.S. consistently sheltered the dictators for more than 30 years.

The democratic figures and particularly Kim Dae Jung strongly opposed Carter's visit to Seoul in July last year because it would encourage the slain Pak Jung Hi to crack down on the people advancing toward democracy and freedom in south Korea. Carter, denying the strong demand of the south Korean democrats, took a trip to Seoul in order to shore up the Pak Jung Hi regime.

In south Korea he lost the support of Kim Dae Jung and many other pro-American democrats. Kim Dae Jung denouned the Carter visit as a telling blow at the democratic movement.

The south Korean democrats censured the Carter administration for actively backing the "yusin" remnants to maintain the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship without Pak Jung Hi, issuing on Nov. 24 last year a statement saying that the outside forces must discontinue such speeches and acts which give an impression of support to the "yusin" remnants and cooperation in the intrigues seeking the prolongation of the "yusin" dictatorship.

The "national federation for democracy and national unification" on May 26 made public a statement and denounced the U.S., saying that "Why does the U.S. help Chon kill and wound innocent people? The U.S. should listen to the real cries of citizens and students".

The south Korean junta of Pak Jung Hi had also been dismetrically opposed to American policy—"human rights foreign policy".

The U.S. government was looking forward to a tyrant who remains obedient to its policy in order to appease anti-Americanism in south Korea.

Chon Du Hwan is a lackey raised systematically on the lap of the Washington government from long ago.

A retired U.S. officer in south Korea disclosed that Chon Du Hwan had better feelings to the U.S. than the slain Pak Jung Hi, though he gave an impression that he was anti-American. (Hanguk Ilbo dated August 13, 1980)

The military strongman went to the United States two times, that is, in 1958 and 1960, to receive training as a special paratroop at an American military infantry school located in Kansas.

Chon was in charge of protecting as a bodyguard Eisenhower, the then U.S. president, when he made an official visit to Seoul in 1960.

After the October 26 incident, the Washington government, manipulating Chon Du Hwan, started a full-scale behind-the-scene operation to use him as the "second Pak Jung Hi".

Chon's Speech Quotations From Pak's Notebook

What struck the audience most when Chon Du Hwan delivered his speech at his "inaugural ceremony as President" held on September 1 in Seoul is its carbon-copy resemblance to the pleges of his slain mentor. The thinness of foreign crowds at the ceremony is quite symbolic of his ill reputation in the international community. In short, Chon read from the notebooks of Pak Jung Hi. Therefore, there was nothing new and different from those of his mentor.

CONCERNING NATIONAL GOALS:

Chon Du Hwan said: "The national goals for the 1980s would be the cultivation of a democracy suited to south Korea's political climate, the establishment of a genuine welfare society, the realization of a just society and a renaissance of patriotic and civil spirit. He is haunted by the similarities between his pledges and those of the slain dictator.

Pak Jung Hi said in the pledges of the so-called May 16 military coup: "The national democratic spirit will be fostered by uprooting all social corruption and the inveterate political evils; by promoting a new atmosphere and righting the degraded national morality and spirit!"

While Pak was in power, corruption became widespread in and out of the "government", and the gap between the rich and the poor grew greater, south Korea reduced to a "land of sex-selling *kisaeng* tourism", as ironically proven by the so-called social purification campaign launched by Chon Du Hwan. Nearly 9,000 public employees were dismissed from their jobs with substantial allowances given but are guaranteed reinstatement within a year. The current campaign is partly to become to heir to ill-gotten fortunes and aggrandize them further the way his predecessor did. To this end, he excluded the businesses from the campaign which must end up with the thorough liquidation of hotbeds of corruption. His plea was that their arrest would adversely affects the national economy now in serious doldrums. He also invited the pro-Seoul Japanese lobbyists including former prime minister Kiki to Seoul to restore questionable connections with Japan once cat down due to the arrests of the pro-Tokyo lobbyists Kim Jong Il, former president of the majority Democratic Republican Party, and Li Fu Rak. In addition, he ordered the Vietnam War veterans black secrets to rush at Kwangju City to put down a fierce anti-"government" struggle and have them kill over 3,000 citizens and students and wound over 10,000.

REGARDING PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER, Chon promised commitment to adherence to the formalities prescribed by the "Constitution".

Pak Jung Hi in his inaugural adress for the second presidency delivered on July 1, 1967 said: "It is not our most ardent common aspiration to create a healthy political climate and a process which provides means for peaceful transfer of power? This is also my firm conviction".

Both guys used military force to stage their successful coups and seized power—most dramatic precedents for the violent overthrow of the governments: Both Pak and Chon at first declared themselves free from any political ambition and stressed the strict neutrality of the military to the political scene. Both committed themselves to what they called "peaceful transfer of power to civilians".

Nevertheless, like Pak, Chon proclaimed full nation-wide martial law to silent the Opposition and eliminate to the "presidency".

Like Pak, Chon promoted himself to the four-star general and forced the figurehead "president" Choi Gyu Ha out to pave the way for his becoming his replacement. He also liquidated all political foes including three Kims, Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam, and Kim Jong Pil, possible candidates for the "presidency".

The enforcement of martial law and the expected adoption of a new "Yusin Constitution" bans any peaceful criticism of Chon's policy and makes impossible any peaceful return to democratics of the reins of government.

With the suspension of the "National Assembly" to which any "premier" is answerable under the "Yusin Constitution", Chon repeatedly replaced one acting "premier" with another, invalidly making any "government" decision. So, there is no way of having popular will reflected properly regarding the peaceful change of power.

Therefore, the so-called slogan for a "peaceful transfer of power" is aimed at covering up his real intention to remain supreme policy maker, to maintain his long-term office.

REFERRING TO THE POLITICAL TIMETABLE, the new strongman said that "elections under the new Constitution will be conducted in free and fair conditions, with unproductive, overheated campaigning forestalled, respect for the law ensured and a free atmosphere guaranteed by circumstances in which martial law is no longer required".

Pak Jung Hi, in his work "The Country, the Revolution and I" said: "Creation of a new political climate must be achieved through a change in ideology, policy and functioning of society by a new class of leadership".

Following exactly in the steps of Pak, Chon repeated what Pak defined "Korean-style democracy": this time "democracy fit to Korea". Their use of the word democracy is entirely deceptive and is a good measure of how much strongly the south Korean people desire the restoration of democracy. In other words, the Chon is forced to use refer to democracy regardless of its true meaning in order to present himself concerned with democracy.

A hard fact of life is: Pak Jung Hi was responsible for the rape of democracy. Today Chon has strangulated democracy in south Korea.

Ironically, Chon refuses to lift martial law which outlawed both ruling and Opposition parties, banned political activity, prohibited freedom of speech and closed the "National Assembly".

The lifting of martial law and restoration of democracy will amount to the resignation of Chon Du Hwan and the freedom of all political detainees and the lifting of press censorship. Most significantly, all potential candidates to the "Presidency" were removed, making Chon an unchallenged nominee. As a matter of fact, his "election" was not accompany by any open free debate. Criticising Chon or dissenting has become a crime carrying possible death penalty.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE QUESTION OF TERRITORIAL REUNIFICATION, referring to the so-called "threat from the north". Chon stressed that efforts would be rendered continuously for north-south dialogues, saying the junta would continue promoting the development of the armed forces into finely-honed forces and steadily develop the defense industry.

The slain strongman said in his speech delivered at the 42th anniversary of the birth of Admiral Yi Sun-sin on April 28, 1979: "We are nowadays faced with the constant acts of provocation and intimidation by the Communist regime in the north. And in order to counter such an imminent danger most effectively, we have to strengthen our bastion for national defense".

On this matter, at present, there is no "threat from the north". On May 13, five days before the expansion of martial law throughout the whole of south Korea was proclaimed, the U.S. State Department made public a statement fully denying the "information on the southward invasion from the north" invested by the Chon junta.

The so-called "armed spy incident" was invested by the Chon junta. The so-called "armed spy infiltration incidents" and "armed spy incidents" are frameups concocted by Seoul whenever they found a certain necessity to threaten public sentiments.

I never die like Pak Jung Hi By Chae Jun

Foreign Press Comments on Rubber Stamp Election

Foreign press comments, particularly American, on the Chon Du Hwan installation as new "yusin president," are quite revealing.

The Asian Wall Street Journal in its September 3 issue noted:

"Prominently seated among the VIP's was Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., the top U.S. military official here. Three weeks ago Gen. Wickham helped accelerate Mr. Chun's inauguration when he told two American reporters that the U.S. would probably support him if he was named President. Also present was U.S. Ambassador William H. Gleysteen Jr., whose return from Washington in time for the inauguration proved Gen. Wickham correct.

"Except for the reference to the welfare state, much of what President Chun said harked back to speeches of President Park Chung Hee, who grabbed power in a 1961 military coup and ruled for 18 years. Like Gen. Chun, Mr. Park justified his coup in terms of eliminating corruption and restoring stability. He also devoted him self to promoting economic development, and many of the people Mr. Chun has purged for alleged corruption were Mr. Park's closest aides.

"President Chun plainly is haunted by the similarities between his promises and those of President Park.

"But despite the talk of change, it still appears that President Chun is only reading President Park's notebook. Slogans hung far and wide were the hallmark of President Park's publicity campaigns."

Time magazine, September 8, wrote:

"A rubber-stamp vote turns a tough general into a President.

"The south Korean presidential race was not exactly a cliffhanger. Indeed, Chun Doo Hwan, 49, the military strongman, ordered construction to begin on his inaugural stand before the election was even announced.

"The unpopular side of Chun's populism has been his unflinching use of repressive measures against opponents."

Newsweek magazine, September 8, said:

"Despite appearance (the inauguration ceremony), the celebrations masked a distinctly joyless occasion. Accusations of sedition and treachery in a show trial of 24 of Chun's opponents (Kim Dae Jung and others) overshadowed the ritual of his(Chun) election. Listless delegates, whose votes were meaningless because the former general was the contender, greeted the announcement of his victory with perfunctory applause. Even a propaganda blitz by the state-controlled media that was designed to portray him as a man of the people fizzled. The campaign had its contradictory moments. While one government biography tried to portray Chun as a man whose tastes run to beef-rib soup and bean cake, another dramatically proclaimed: 'Chun was specially molded by the invisible hand of God.'

The Asian Wall Street Journal, August 9, noted:

"At one table, a man leaned over to his companion and said softly, 'Chun Doo-Hwan.' Then uttered an expression of disgust.

"Gen. Chun's rapid emergence makes it clear for the first time since last December's rebellion what kind of government is going to be established here.

"But the formation of a new military government also raises questions. After President Park Chung Hee's assassination last October, many Koreans expressed a desire for more democratic government. Any transition which disappoints this expectation probably will foster the kind of dissent that President Park continually battled. If Gen. Chun has to use martial-law to take power through a presidential election in which he is unopposed it could suggest that he already has opposition and is relying on repression to subdue it.

"Moreover, last December, Gen. Chun himself established a precedent for the violent overthrow of those in power. U.S. military officials say that after his coup they were approached by other Korean officers seeking U.S. support for a counter-coup. The U.S. refused to back them. Where these men are now isn't known, but it seems likely that Gen. Chun still has enemies within the military.

"None of this means that he won't be able to hang on to power. But during the past year, even before President Park was shot by his security chief, Korean politics has been characterized by dramatic reversals in very short periods of time. Analysists say they believe that events here still are largely unpredictable.

Economic Chiefs of 4 Newspapers:

Panel Discussion on S. Korean Economy

(Continued from the previous issue)

Pae: Let's talk about the question of foreign capital induction! At present, the government is putting a curb on foreign capital induction by enterprises though until only recently, it had been encouraged them to receiving foreign credits as exports to earn dollars. Only, our government cut a sorry figure in public. Eight or nine enterprises of our country tried to get foreign credits in London and Singapore by paying high international money interest rates. The government did not approve the loan contracts, because of the differences of opinion between the Economic Planning Board and the Ministry of Finance. The Wall Street Journal and the Financial Times reported on this. It is widely said that the government had cancelled the contracts because of the lack of government policy on high interest money in the international money market. Do you have anything to say about this?

Problem of High Interest Loans

Li: According to an official announcement, our country has secured foreign capital necessary this year. But, as in the case of oil import, it is important to induct foreign money on a better condition. A certain foreign magazine said that it will be difficult to issue a bonds in the international long-term private bond market in future. The reason is, the magazine said, that the deficits in the current accounts of the OECD countries will expand in the near future. In order to cover the deficits, the only alternative for these governments would be to depend on the international long-term bond market. However, because there is a limit to the amount of bonds that can be issued in the market, our country as one of the developing countries, is naturally at a disadvantage.

Though we don't know what was the condition secured by the government, it is said that this year only $30 billion bonds will be issued, while $37.3 billion bonds were issued in the international long-term loan markets. However, deficits of the current accounts of the developing countries are estimated to total around $50 billion this year. Under these circumstances, the government will be compelled to secure credits from syndicates under more unfavourable conditions.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Monthly "Wolgan Chungang"

Anti-Foreign Stand Only Path to Reunification (2)

Division: Roots of Contradiction

(Continued from the previous issue)

PAK: The tragedy in modern history of Korea is that the hangovers of colonialism have not been liquidated. To solve this question means the basis for approaching the question of reunification.

SIN: The word liquidation means that of the gap between the haves and the have-nots. Namely, the haves should rectify various acts of injustice against the have-nots. The problem is how we should adopt various social policies centering on these for the people.

CHAE: Liquidation of the hangovers of Japanese colonialism means to remove the forces and their institutions which had oppressed the people and reduced the people to poverty in order to promote the interests of the majority of people.

PAK: We should accept the fact that reunification debate has so far been conducted from the standpoint of those who wanted to maintain their political power. The question is for whom the reunification of the country should be. From now on, reunification debate should be based on the principle that it should accord with the interests of the people.

MODERATOR: What do you think of the relations of forces between those to set on fixing the division and others desiring to put an end to the division of the country?

PAK: Since the 1970s reunification debate has been active among the four big powers (China, Soviet, U.S. and Japan). I think this is not debate for the reunification in the true sense of the word. That is nothing else than debate for perpetuation of the division. Their principal object is to prevent war and they have had hardly any intention to end the division.

SIN: Even our friendly countries don't seem to wish for the reunification of our country. I doubt whether the U.S. and Japan, the foreign forces, truly want the reunification of our country.

CHAE: The idea of big powers is it would be all right if people of the south can establish democracy and live happily. They see no need of Korea being reunified. Its sufficient for the people of both north and south Korea if they live well even though they live separately. But, their idea is an irresponsible one of those who have no understanding of the history of our country. The "yusin system" should be denounced here, which was established on the plea that state power should be strengthened for the sake of reunification. How can we expect a bright future for our nation from the point of view that the division is the root cause of the present social and economic contradiction?

Democratization Leads To Reunification

CHAE: The only way to the reunification of our country is to establish and develop democracy based on the people. It is wrong to regard the reunification and realization of democracy for the people as separate.

PAK: It is reasonable to think that the reunification of the country will be smoothly attained when the domestic contradictions are solved. In this sense, it is urgent to establish democracy and resolve economic inequality.

SIN: Many people seem to regard democracy and reunification as separate questions. Then, debate is active on the realization of democracy to be followed by reunification, and also on reunification to be followed by democratization. But these are not separate matters. They are one and the same problem.

MODERATOR: Hearing your argument, I remembered a cartoon. The cartoon shows the map of our country as a girl lying on her face. A snake wraps its coils around the waist of that girl and was about to devour the girl, putting out its tongue.

I think the snake in this cartoon symbolizes the forces that hold a grip on our country. That girl shows our country and the snake the big power who doesn't want nor hope for the reunification of our country.

CHAE: I agree with you. After the military administration was established in the south following the liberation, our country came to depend on U.S. capital, economically and politically. Those who got profits by depending on the U.S. are part of the forces in the shape of the snake in the cartoon. The forces in the form of the snake–the big powers or domestic forces–are those who are afraid of their interests being lost in the confusion that may prevail before the reunification is achieved, or who desire only unconditional stability.

People Heroes Of History

MODERATOR: How about the policy for reunification?

KANG: First of all, the groups who earn profits due to division should be liquidated. We, the younger generation, should make efforts to realize social justice. In concrete terms, the anti-communist law should not be abused politically. And a system should be guaranteed such as would resolve destitution. In a word, economic equality should be guaranteed. The minimum standard of decent living should be ensured. If not, incidents will occur again such as Y.H. trading co., Tong Il textile company and Tongwon mine incidents.

PAK: In the Syngman Rhee period, reunification by advancing into the north was urged and debate on other methods of reunification than this was prohibited. Then, importance came to be attached to economic matters, from the standpoint that construction should precede reunification. However, we couldn't but think for whom economic construction was. Only certain people seemed to monopolize the gains of economic construction. At this juncture, true reunification debate should be conducted from the standpoint of the people.

Reunification discussion have so far been conducted only by the authorities in a business-like way. From now on, reunification debate should be actively conducted by the entire people, and on the basis of this debate the government should act as spokesman of the people.

CHAE: I also consider reunification debate should be held from a new angle. The emergence of new forces is needed which can essentially settle the contradictions of our national history. They should be the farmers and workers, who constitute the majority of the population.

When the people represented by workers and peasants build up their strength, are organized and become the masters of our national history in a true sense of the word, conditions for accomplishing the reunification cause can be fully created.

Reunification Considerations

PAK: I consider everyone should regard the reunification problem as the most important task of our nation and firmly maintain a practical stance on the problem of reunification in one's own field. When the attitude of regarding reunification as the most important work and the attitude of acting practically are combind, a major force will be forged to open up a path to reunification.

KANG: We should keep the attitude of living with those who are alienated without discrimination, rather than that of living for them. We should play a role as intellectuals in enlightening the public as to the future course of our nation.

MODERATOR: I agree with you. We should advance toward a better world while continuously trying to solve the conditions we suffer from and the problems of the organizations we belong to. For this purpose, we should have a clear insight into the historical circumstances and reflect deeply on our own activities from time to time. This should be the fundamental stance we should maintain in approaching the question of reunification.

(Concluded)

Korean Paintings **"Flowers and Birds"**

By Chong Choi

SHORT STORY

The Island in Flames (6)

By Hwang Gon

(Continued from the previous issue)

The demons were coming nearer and nearer. Soon, she saw the company men led by commander Li Tae Hun–six of them–jump out of the trench. Each had a submachine gun and hand-grenades. Myong Hi studied every face. They were the same determined faces as she had known before. Myong Hi felt like crying at the sight.

For some moments the whole company–Tae Hun, Myong Hi, and five men–watched together how the enemy ships were moving in.

As they got near the land, the enemy's fire stopped. The sky was clear of planes. Eventually Tae Hun gave the order. They should take up positions, by the sea.

Myong Hi watched every man move towards the sea. Tae Hun suddenly turned around to face Myong Hi. As if she had been waiting for this, she asked him.

"Are you hurt badly?"

"Oh, it's nothing. Just a bit of splinter!"

"But, it looks bad!"

She touched tenderly his blood-soaked bandage. But Tae Hun knew that it was no time for that, though her thoughts about him and the rest of the company touched him greatly. He turned his eyes to the sea where the enemy was closing in. Bluntly he stretched his right hand towards Myong Hi.

"Now, Myong Hi! It seems this is it! We'll do our job well".

Their burning eyes met in silence. Myong Hi gave him her hand with all heart and soul.... Tae Hun spoke again.

"It's going to be a tough fight. But we will do our utmost to stop them".

Myong Hi wanted to say very many things. But no words passed her lips. She raised Tae Hun's hands and hid her face in them... Then, suddenly she lifted her face and looked at him pleadingly.

"Comrade company commander, please let me go with you and fight. Please!"

"No, that cannot be. That's not your duty".

His words were stern, too. Myong Hi knew he would not listen to her, so she asked for one hand-grenade. She said she would use it when she could report no more. For a long time Tae Hun looked into her eyes before he took out a grenade from one of his pockets.

He turned around and started to move towards the sea. But before he had taken a half dozen steps he turned back and put his unhurt arm around her. At his touch her heart leaped. He softly pressed his cheek against hers...

* * *

Myong Hi calmly sat before the wireless set making reports. Her hand-grenade lay by the machine.

She touched the keys. How glad she was when she located the girl No. 3 whom she had sent away last night.

"This may be the last message from here. When the machine is silent I will touch off the hand-grenade lying by it. Here is my message. Wish you and all our invincible fighters victory. Wireless No. 1".

Myong Hi's eyes again turned to the sea. Enemy's landing boats were approaching the shore... They were now on the island, soon the place was swarming with them.

(To be continued)

Korean Cultural History (27)

Sculptures, Architecture of Koryo

(Continued from the previous issue)

In this period metal craftwork also developed. Among the craftworks are brazen receptacles, bells, incense burners, Buddhist altar fittings, ornaments, etc. Metal craftworks of the Koryo period are featured by the fact that the surfaces of metal works were beautifully ornamented by engraved arabesque designs, clouds, and other patterns in inlaid gold and silver lines.

The method used in this period was that of corroding the surfaces of vessels by chemicals and of engraving the surfaces. Generally, black lines were engraved on white surfaces.

Representative craftworks are: Koryo bells, red copper incense burners, etc. Koryo bells increased their elegance and beauty as compared with those of the preceding period. There are some 50 Korean bells in Japan. About 30 among them are believed to be Koryo bells.

Another remarkable development was mother-of-pearl works in the former period of Koryo. The most excellent one of the extant mother-of-pearl works is a box ornamented by shells and gold leaves, showing birds in a pool with willow trees bending to the wind.

Generally, mother-of-pearl works were made by inlaying fine shells on the surfaces after lacquering. These craftworks have their distinguishing features as craftworks of Koryo. The rush craftworks of Koryo are refined and be more elaborate. Korean rush is yellowish and soft and is hard to break. Various carpets were made of rush. Many colours were introduced to make colorful mats.

Furthermore, Koryo fans were popular abroad because of their high quality. Koryo fans were varied in kinds.

Stone Images

The sculptures of Koryo developed together with the development of porcelains.

As the Koryo ruling circles encouraged the popularization of Buddhism, a large number of Buddha images were sculptured. The big maitreya stone image of the Kwanchock Temple in Unjin, Ronsan County, South Chungchong Province, is the biggest in Korea. It is over 20 metres high but is of less artistic value. Its construction took 38 years, starting in 968.

The iron-made Tathagata of the Chokjo Temple in Kaepung County is the most excellent Buddhist image sculptured in the early Koryo period. The seated Amitabha of the Pusok Temple is decorated with a halo in which a flame pattern is chiselled.

These Buddhist images are typical of the Buddhist images of the Koryo period.

The pure gold Buddha image made in the early 10th century discovered at Kumgang County, Kangwon Province, is also highly valued.

The sculptural talent of the Koryo people is shown in tomb engravings. The carved stone images in the tomb of King Kongmin in Kaepung County, Kaesong, are the monumental decorative carvings. For their grand and magnificent scale and refined sculptural technique, these statues are well known as representing the sculptures of the late Koryo era.

Of those sculptures, the eight statues of civilian and military officials standing face to face on both sides (four on each side) in front of the tombs were simplified in consideration of their specific features as monumental ones placed in a wide open space. This adds to their magnitude, force and weight. There are signs of great effort made to bring out the special features of civilian and military officials.

The statues of military officials are marked by their stern features. One of them stands with his hands folded over his breast and the other with his hands placed on the hilt of a drawn sword thrust into the ground. Somewhat larger faces, short necks, a little large frames, slightly long upper parts of their bodies, protruding cheek-bones, detail of their armours—all these well depict their characteristic features.

These sculptures were designed to highten the "dignity" and "majesty" of the king, but they show a very high level of the technique of the sculptors of Koryo in those days.

Manwoldae Site of Royal Palace

In the architectural domain, Koryo developed an original style in architecture. Many palaces, official buildings, and temples were built, which were of high artistic value.

The original style of Koryo architecture can be seen most clearly in palaces.

Manwoldae was the site of Koryo's principal royal palace throughout the Koryo period. This grand palace was erected in an ideal place in the bosom of the hills surrounding Mt. Songok, Kaesong. Its area totals some 1,250,000 square metres.

The royal palace were divided into the exterior royal palace area and the interior court area. In the exterior royal palace there were 20 gates. The frontgate was the Kwanghwa Gate in the east. Besides there were three large gates—one each in the north, south and west.

All the buildings of the royal palace of Manwoldae were on the northern side of a square corridor. The heights of these buildings differed in balanced proportion with main buildings as the center. They were gorgeously ornamented. The Hoegyong Hall was the grand building. 16 metres deep and 7 metres wide. The roof was open in the centre of the building. This architectural style was inherited from the tradition of palace construction established by the Anak Palace of Koguryo. The colourfully decorated hall mainly served occasions of various important ceremonies of the state.

Many halls in the centre of the royal palace, including the Hoegyong Hall, stood on a mound ground behind which rose a densely-wooded hill with several arbours.

Because of the prevalence of Buddhism, great efforts were directed toward building temples. In the beginning of Koryo, about 10 temples including the Popwang Temple and the Wangryun Temple were built at Kaegyong(Kaesong). Over 70 temples were built only at Kaegyong.

Some 10 or more wooden buildings of Koryo are extant now. They were mostly built in the middle and later period of Koryo.

As buildings built in the *ikgong* style (the style of placing brackets on the posts) which required delicate and graceful building materials, the following may be mentioned: the Ungjin Hall of the Songul Temple in Pongan County, North Hwanghae Prov. and the Daeung Hall of the Pongjong Temple in Andong County, North Kyongsang Prov. As structures executed in the *ju* style (the style of placing brackets on posts and beams) which allows a liberal treatment of materials, there are the Sungin Hall in Pyongyang, the Ungjin Hall of the Sogwang Temple in Anbyon County, Kangwon Province. No small number of such buildings were repaired during the Li dynasty, but their original styles were preserved.

The oldest among them is the Muryangsu Hall of the Pusok Temple in Yongju County, North Kyongsang Prov. which is presumed to have been built in the 12th century. As one-storey building not so large, it is well and securely framed and has curved walls and concave roof. The gently curved roof looks like a crane with its wings spread out, and its streamlined columns add much to the beauty of the building. Simple decorative brackets carry the weight of the roof, and building parts are perfectly twined together.

Great progress was made in the construction of stone pagodas. Representative of them are the five-storey pagoda of the Kaesim Temple (1009), Ryechon County, North Kyongsang Province, the seven-storey pagoda of the Kaeguk Temple (1018), and the seven-storey pagoda of the Hyonhwa Temple in the Kaesong district.

The pagodas of this period were marked by their high monumental value, which is strongly manifested in their perpendicularity, and by the high ornamental effect produced by relief carvings on their bodies.

Then, hexagonal and octagonal multi-storey pagodas were erected. There also appeared pagodas of a peculiar type such as the Chigwanggaksahyonmyo pagoda of the Popchon Temple in Wonju County, Kangwon Prov. and the marble pagoda of the Kyongchon Temple in Kaesong. (To be continued)

The statue of military official (right) and a civilian official (left) at the tomb of King Kongmin (1351—1374) in Kaesong

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

July 31

* Antonio Ramalho Eanés, President of the Republic of Portugal, met DPRK ambassador to his country Chon Yong Jin. Referring to question of the development of relations between Portugal and Korea, the Portugal president wished the Korean people succeeded in the struggle for national reunification.
* An agreement on cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Senegalese Press Agency was signed in Dakar.

Aug. 1

* A Delegation of the National Railway Workers' Union of Japan headed by Taniai Katsumasa, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive of the Headquaters of the National Railway Workers' Union, arrived in Pyongyang by train.
* A reporters' group of Japanese "Mainichi Shimbun" headed by Ishikawa Sho, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* The delegation of the WPK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Member of the CC of the WPK and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Dacca for a visit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Aug. 2

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kim Gyong Ryon on a visit to his country. Referring to the question of Korean reunification, the Guyana prime minister said that Guyana would invariably support the policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

Aug. 4

* According to decrees of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, Kim Byong Gi and Hwang Sun Muk were appointed respectively as DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of of Liberia and Socialist Ethiopia.
* Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, Chairman of the Venezuelan Committee for the reunification of Korea, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* Friedebert Kollmann, Doctor of Law of Austria and Chairman of the Austrian Jurists' Union for the Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by air.
* Kim Chol Song, DPRK ambassador to Denmark, paid a farewell call on Her Majesty Margrethe the Second, the Queen of Denmark. Hoping that the Korean people would speedily fy the country peacefully through dialogue, she referred to the friendly relations between Denmark and Korea.

Aug.6

* Cho Sang Muk was appointed as DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Bulgarian People's Republic.
* Denis Sassou Nguessou, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, met Li Chang Son, a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung. Referring to the question of Korean reunification, the Congo president said that firm and invariable is the stand of Congo on the question of Korean reunification and the Congo people would unconditionally and actively support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification on the international forums.

Aug. 7

* A party workers' delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by deputy head of a Department of its Central Committee O. Lkhagvaa arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Aug. 4

· Chon Du Hwan visited Kwangju for the first time since the Kwangju incident. He told a meeting held in front of the South Cholla Provincial government building that he wanted people never to speak of the Kwangju incident any more.

Aug.20

· The Standing Committee of the Special Committee for the National Security Measures decided to promote mergers of power generation companies and automobile manufactures as a first step toward its plan for reducing the number of enterprises to one in each industry on the excuse of improving investment efficiency in heavy and chemical industries and preventing *jaebol (financial clique)* enterprises from becoming insolvent.

Aug. 22

· The old four-story building of the Kyongju Tourist Hotel in Kyongju City, South Kyongsang Province, suddenly fell due to defective construction work, killing five persons and injuring 13 others.

Aug. 25

· The martial law command announced that it had released 14 leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties and 3 former cabinet members who agreed to surrender their assets to the state and resign from all public posts.

Aug. 26

· The supreme court turned down all the appeals for a retrial from the defendants, who had been charged with violating the martial law decree to lobby a national meeting to oppose presidential election by the electoral college.

Aug. 28

· The martial law command ordered the closure of universities to be ended.
· The Blue House appointed Kim Gyong, ex-presidential assistant deputy as presidential body guard; Chong Dong Ho, deputy presidential bodyguard as chief bodyguard; Kim Byong Hun, chief body guard of the standing committee of the Special Committee for the National Security Measures as its chief general secretary, and Ri Ung Hui, editor-in-chief of the Dong-A Ilbo as chief secretary of information.

Aug. 29

· 23 famous singers and stage actors and actresses were purged and prohibited from appearing in radio and television programmes as from Sept. 1. Among them was Sim Su Bong, student singer who was with Pak Chung Hi when he was assassinated.
· According to an analysis by the "government", the economic growth rate in the latter half of this year is estimated at 2.6 percent and economic growth rate of this year will be only 0.3 percent, because of the minus growth rate of 4 percent registered in the first half year period.

Aug. 31

· Torrential rains hit the south Cholla Province and Pusan region from Aug. 28 to 30. 10 persons were reported killed, 1 missing, and 79 houses were destroyed. People in the region suffered from damage amounting to 36,000,000 won. The damage caused by the torrential rains on Aug. 25 and 26 in North Chungchong Province reached 812,000,000 won.

American Role in Chon's Seizure of Power

—Rodong Sinmun Editorial—

PYONGYANG, SEPTEMBER 1 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Sept. 1 came out with an editorial headlined "Commit to Flames the Fascist Rule and Punish the Dicatator in the Name of Democracy and Nation".

The full text of the editorial reads:

A very grave situation directed against the will of the whole nation and the trend of the times has been created in south Korea now.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan, who had left no stone unturned in his bid to grab "power" at the point of the bayonet, defying the strong protest and denunciation from public opinion at home and abroad, staged a political marionette show of "electing" himself the puppet "president" by setting in motion the "national conference for unification", a hand-raising machine.

Thus, traitor Chon Du Hwan, who had appeared as the boss of the "yusin" remnants after the October 26 incident and resorted to fascist suppression and atrocious murder, at last seized the puppet "presidential" chair to lord it over as the dictator on the heads of the people.

Revival of "Yusin"

His seizure of the puppet "presidential" chair is a most shameless and brigandish usurpation of "power". It means a total revival of the old "yusin system" which had subjected the south Korean people to so harsh oppression and tyranny and a new offensive of the fascists against the democratic forces.

This is an unpardonable challenge to the south Korean people who have fought against the "yusin system" and the military administration and for freedom and democracy and an intolerable mockery of the entire compatriots overseas and the unbiased public opinion of the world which strongly demanded the immediate resignation of traitor Chon Du Hwan.

By usurping "power", Chon Du Hwan committed one more indelible crime against the people and nation and left a disgrace never to be erased in the times and history.

Now the entire compatriots at home and abroad are strongly opposing with bitter anger his usurpation of "power" and the world progressive people who treasure peace and justice are also lifting up voices of protest and denunciation.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan has set in motion his running dogs and paid trumpeters in a propaganda barrage claiming that his grabbing the puppet "presidential" chair reflected the "people's will" and it was done "fairly" through necessary "procedures".

But, this is his ridiculous artifice to mislead and flout public opinion at home and abroad, "legalise" his usurpation of power and conceal his true colour and crimes.

The seizure of the puppet "presidential" chair by Chon Du Hwan is, to all intents and purposes, a trick performed in a premeditated way by means of violence and swindle. This political swindle has not and cannot have any legality or validity.

What the south Korean people unanimously desire is neither the "yusin system" nor military administration, but the establishment of a new democratic system and enforcement of a democratic policy.

Therefore, after the death of the former dictator, they strongly demanded that the "yusin system" faked up by him must naturally be destroyed, and fought resolutely against the scheme of the military fascists to maintain the "yusin system". The south Korean people of all strata even burned in effigy traitor Chon Du Hwan who ran about like a headless fly to revive the old system and enforce a military fascist rule, brandishing the bayonet, and demanded in unison his punishment in the name of democracy.

Rankling deeply in the heart of each south Korean are curses and resentment at Chon Du Hwan and co. who took part in brutally suppressing the democratic forces and murdering patriots.

How can this people "elect" such fascist tyrant as Chon Du Hwan "president"?

The talk of the military fascists about the "will of the people" is a sheer lie invented to improve the public image of traitor Chon Du Hwan cursed and repudiated by the people.

And it is only too clear that the popular masses are barred from elementary expression under horrifying suppression in which the military fascists ban all the political activities, arrest democratic figures and seal up fair public opinion on the strength of the "emergency martial law".

It is preposterous and shameless of the military fascists to drivel about "people's will" after tightly gagging the popular masses, binding democratic and political figures hand and foot with heavy chains and placing the press under a strict control and censorship. The "people's will" vaunted by them is nothing but a fiction they fabricated at the point of the bayonet by ranking together underlings of "yusin".

As for the "national conference for unification" which is said to have "elected" Chon Du Hwan the puppet "president", it was a bogus hand-raising machine fished up by the former dictator in defiance of the people's denunciation to rig up his "election as president" and it punctured with his death and there is no justification for its existence. Moreover, under the conditions where the puppet "national assembly" was sealed up, "national assemblymen" are expelled in groups, and all political activities are strictly banned, the "Deputies to the national conference for unification" are virtually no more than ghosts. How can the will of the people be represented by these marionettes?

Bid for "President"

The usurpation of the puppet "presidential" chair by traitor Chon Du Hwan is totally illegal, and it is an offspring of a premeditated intrigue for snatching power.

After the October 26 incident last year, traitor Chon Du Hwan went spouting that "the army does not interfere in politics", "the army will return to its original duties when stability is achieved", the "political development" would go on as had been scheduled for the "restoration of democracy", and so on and so forth. But, behind the scene he carried out a systematic plot-breeding operation to put down the people's struggle against fascism and for democracy, shore up the tottering "yusin system" and lord it over as "Pak Jung Hi the second".

With the repeated trickery and political plots, he took hold on the puppet military, and intelligence and surveillance tools and faked up the military dictatorship on the grave of freedom and democracy, ousted Choe Gyu Ha from puppet "presidency" some time ago and kicked up a shameless row for putting himself in his place.

His seizure of the highest power this time was the last operation for the usurpation of power carried out by him in a planned manner over the last ten months and a political burlesque unprecedented in its craftiness and shamelessness.

As for Chon Du Hwan, he is a heinous rogue having no elementary human reason or conscience, nor morals or ethics, knowing nothing of politics or economy and giving no thought to the nation. He is a military hooligan without an equal who knows nothing but intrigues and swindle, bayonet-brandishing and man-hunting.

He is a truculent strangler of democracy who staged a demonstration in support of the reactionary May 16 military coup of traitor Pak Jung Hi opposed by the south Korean people and executed its fascist repressive policy in the foreground and a vicious watchdog and hangman for "yusin" who suppressed and murdered numerous defenceless people, supporting the "yusin system" with the bayonet.

In his brutal massacre, he turned to full account his murder skill which he had learned from his American patron long ago and trained systematically in south Korea and Southeast Asia. It is a heinous crime previously unknown in history in the East and West.

Mankind knows in long history many tyrants who earned themselves notoriety for vanquishing and murdering other races and nations, but does not know yet such truculent murderer as traitor Chon Du Hwan who committed such massive massacre of compatriots of the same blood in a few days and submerged a city in the sea of blood.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is a shameless political mountebank who stoops to any infamy in gratifying his power greed.

To cite only a few instances, he wove crafty and insidious plots to remove from the political scene and physically destroy Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure who enjoys support and sympathy among the south Korean people, and to get rid of his "seniors" and "superiors" one by one.

As shown by the footsteps of traitor Chon Du Hwan, his career in his military uniform up to date has been days of crimes in which he imposed immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes upon the people and bloody days in which he brutally murdered a large number of patriots.

For these crimes, he should have been severely judged and punished by the nation long ago. His grabbing the seat of the puppet "president" is an insult to democracy and mockery of politics.

Chon's Move Backed by U.S.

It is due to the United States which occupies south Korea and decides everything there that traitor Chon Du Hwan who had been a junior military rogue of no distinction appeared on the political arena, seized power only one in a few months, and finally seated himself in the puppet "presidential" chair.

It is an important characteristic of the imperialist colonial rule to raise stooges in a planned way and enforce the policy of interference and aggression through them.

The United States set it as its basic strategy to fix the situation in Korea and permanently hold south Korea in order to keep it as a military base for attacking the northern half of the Republic and maintain its political and military presence in Northeast Asia.

To this end, the United States fabricated the puppet "regime" with its stooges in south Korea and supports it with "strength" and rears servants in a planned way in various fields.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is one of those lackeys of the United States.

The U.S. authorities chose traitor Chon Du Hwan long ago as their hidden placeman and called him repeatedly to the United States to give systematic military education and backed his promotion.

Especially, after the October 26 incident, the U.S. authorities, manipulating traitor Chon Du Hwan, started a full-scale behind-the-scene operation to use him as the "second Pak Jung Hi".

Traitor Chon Du Hwan brought to a higher degree his fascist outrages and political plot each time the U.S. ambassador and the U.S. forces commander in south Korea flew to and from Washington alternately for breeding plots.

With the approval of the U.S. forces commander in south Korea, he caused the December 12 incident, committed the May 17 fascist action and staged the shuddering bloodbath in Kwangju by mobilizing the puppet army units of the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command".

Now the U.S. authorities, feigning "concern" and "disagreeableness" pretend to be displeased with the appearance of the military "regime". But, in actuality, they are openly supporting the Chon Du Hwan clique, saying that there is no alternative but to "accept the political developments" in south Korea.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is a lackey raised systematically on the lap of the U.S. imperialists from long ago. He is a vicious traitor who executes the colonial rule of the United States in south Korea.

Placing in "power" such ignorant military hooligan as traitor Chon Du Hwan shows that the United States can no longer maintain its colonial rule in south Korea by the old method. This means an acute crisis of U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression toward Korea and their desperate efforts to bridge it over.

The appearance of the Chon Du Hwan military "regime" will spell greater misfortunes upon the south Korean people and cast dark clouds over the situation of Korea and Asia.

By traitor Chon Du Hwan, the whole land of south Korea will be turned into a theatre of wanton fascism and terrorism far surpassing the heinous "yusin" rule, into a land of darkness where freedom and democracy are totally strangled and the south Korean peope will be forced to undergo greater misfortunes and sufferings under the harsh suppressive policy of military fascism.

And the new war preparations of the puppets will be accelerated more frantically by traitor Chon Du Hwan and, accordingly, the tension will increase and the danger of war will grow in our country and the road for the peaceful reunification will be blocked and the division of the nation be deepened.

In a nutshell, traitor Chon Du Hwan will bring immeasurable misfortunes to our nation and, furthermore, endanger peace and security in Asia and the Far East.

Facts show that with traitor Chon Du Hwan left alone, even elementary democracy can not be realised in south Korea, nor can peace be guaranteed in Korea and Asia.

The south Korean people who have struggled relentlessly against oppression and tyranny and for freedom, democracy and the country's peaceful reunification should not tolerate the fascist dictatorship of traitor Chon Du Hwan but decidedly punish him in the name of the nation.

We are convinced that the progressive people of Asia and the world who value peace and democracy will pay due attention to the developments in south Korea and lift up their voices of justice exposing and denouncing traitor Chon Du Hwan.

If traitor Chon Du Hwan thinks that he can put down the aspiration and desire of the people for independence, democracy and reunification by holding power, it is a grave mistake.

Ours is an era of independence when the people oppose all forms of domination and suppression, demand freedom and independence and realize them.

It is a trend of our times and an inevitability of historical development that fascist dictatorship goes to ruin.

This is proved by the miserable end of traitor Syngman Rhee and puppet Pak Jung Hi and successive fall of dictatorial regimes in the world.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan must immediately step down from "power" as demanded by the south Korean people, overseas compatriots and people in Asia and the world.

If he goes against the demand of the people and the trend of the times, he will not be able to escape a stern judgement.

Whatever brand of military "regime" he may set up and however, madly he may brandish the bayonet, he cannot check the powerful trend of history.

The south Korean people is a heroic people who overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorship by the April 19 popular resistance, brought death to traitor Pak Jung Hi with a massive riot in Pusan, Masan and other places and dealt a serious blow to the Chon Du Hwan clique with the Kwangju popular uprising.

Though the democratic forces are temporarily undergoing a test in south Korea in face of the brutal suppression and massacre by the military fascists, the south Korean people who defend freedom, democracy and reunification will raise once again the torch of the anti-fascist and democratic resistance, sooner or later, and the Chon Du Hwan clique will be buried in this fierce flames.

The day will surely come when an end will be put to the cursed dark rule of military fascism and a new dawn of freedom and democracy will break over the land of the south which is writhing under suppression by bayonet.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.